



REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1965

D. W. FOSTER, B.Sc., M.B. B.Ch. D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
CENTRAL CLINIC
PONTYPRIDD

Telephone No. 3204/5

February, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee
of the Pontypridd Urban District Council:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit, for your consideration, my Annual Report on the Public Health of the District for the year 1965, together with the following comments.

Birth Rate:

In England and Wales as a whole the birth rate in 1965 (18.1) was slightly below 1964 (18.5), thus reversing a steady upward trend. The figures for Pontypridd (page 5) also shew that taking the last three or four years into account, a plateau might have been reached. It would be reasonable to assume (though impossible to prove) that the very widespread use of the contraceptive "pill" has produced this slight check in what was a steadily rising birth rate.

Infant Deaths:

The infant mortality rate for 1965 was 15.31, the lowest it has ever been. All the deaths concerned were in the neo-natal period (i.e. stillbirths and deaths in the first month) so that the neo-natal mortality rate (15.31) was also a record "low;" and whilst quite large fluctuations can occur by chance in dealing with a population the size of Pontypridd's, it is to be hoped that some part at least of the improvement is due to the more extensive use of hospital facilities in recent years. The Local Health Authority has played its part by co-operating with the hospital obstetric service in organising a system of "early discharge" from hospital of mother and babe to home care, without which the percentage of births taking place in hospital could not have been increased.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963:

This Act came into force in 1964, but 1965 was the first year during which its impact could be estimated. It is the subject of a separate report, but I would like to make some general comments here.

Our impression is that in respect of some of the minimum standards laid down, the Act is behind the times. For example, the minimum temperature for offices is 60.8°F, but few people nowadays would accept this as reasonable for sedentary work. Improved standards of heating generally have led the expectation of temperatures in the 65°F - 70°F range as being necessary for physical comfort in these circumstances.


It was also found that many firms had moved into new offices before the Act came into force, and the standards in these offices are well above the minimum standards laid down. Some of these moves, of course, may have been encouraged by the knowledge of impending legislation.

So few contraventions have been found in the district that it could be argued either that the Act was unnecessary, or else that to be effective, the standards set should have been higher.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman of the Health Committee and the Members of the Council for their support and encouragement, the Officers of the other departments for their help and co-operation, and lastly the staff of the Health Department for their enthusiasm and loyalty.

D.W.Foster,

Medical Officer of Health.



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PONTYPRIDD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor R.Evans, J.P.

Health Committee, 1965 - 1966

Councillor S.Davies

Councillor J.C.Anzani	
Councillor G.R.Berry	(From May, 1965)
Councillor E.R.Bowden, B.A.	(From May, 1965)
Councillor W.J.Cheesman	
Councillor R.Daniel	
Councillor H.G.A.Dark	
Councillor John Davies	
Councillor S.Davies	
Councillor Mrs.A.Delemore	
Councillor Miss M.G.Edwards, J.P.	
Councillor Richard Evans	
Councillor A.T.Gould	(From May, 1965)
Councillor H:Hill	(From May, 1965)
Councillor Mrs.D.Inson	
Councillor C.H.James, O.B.E.	
Councillor W.B.Jones, B.A.	
Councillor Stanley Jones	(Retired May, 1965)
Councillor G.H.Paget	
Councillor R.Price	
Councillor Norman Randell, J.P.	
Councillor D.J.Richards, B.E.M.	(Died March, 1965)
Councillor N.A.Stevens	(Retired May, 1965)
Councillor S.Stone	
Councillor G.K.Sutton	
Councillor F.J.C.Warner	
Councillor J.Warren, B.A., M.Sc.	
Councillor A.Watkins	
Councillor A.R.Watkins	(Died December, 1965)
Councillor E.D.Williams	
Councillor J.Ll.Williams	

Clerk of the Council:

Mr.Bernard M. Murphy, LL.B.

General Instructions to Candidates

1. Write clearly and legibly.

2. Do not write on the margins.

Section I: Multiple Choice Questions

Answer all questions.

Mark your answers on the answer sheet.

1. The capital of France is Paris.	(A) True	(B) False
2. The capital of Germany is Berlin.	(A) True	(B) False
3. The capital of Italy is Rome.	(A) True	(B) False
4. The capital of Spain is Madrid.	(A) True	(B) False
5. The capital of the United Kingdom is London.	(A) True	(B) False
6. The capital of the United States is Washington, D.C.	(A) True	(B) False
7. The capital of Canada is Ottawa.	(A) True	(B) False
8. The capital of Australia is Canberra.	(A) True	(B) False
9. The capital of Brazil is Brasilia.	(A) True	(B) False
10. The capital of India is New Delhi.	(A) True	(B) False
11. The capital of China is Beijing.	(A) True	(B) False
12. The capital of Japan is Tokyo.	(A) True	(B) False
13. The capital of South Korea is Seoul.	(A) True	(B) False
14. The capital of the Philippines is Manila.	(A) True	(B) False
15. The capital of Indonesia is Jakarta.	(A) True	(B) False
16. The capital of Thailand is Bangkok.	(A) True	(B) False
17. The capital of Vietnam is Hanoi.	(A) True	(B) False
18. The capital of Laos is Vientiane.	(A) True	(B) False
19. The capital of Cambodia is Phnom Penh.	(A) True	(B) False
20. The capital of Myanmar is Nay Pyi Taw.	(A) True	(B) False
21. The capital of Sri Lanka is Colombo.	(A) True	(B) False
22. The capital of Nepal is Kathmandu.	(A) True	(B) False
23. The capital of Bhutan is Thimphu.	(A) True	(B) False
24. The capital of Mongolia is Ulaanbaatar.	(A) True	(B) False
25. The capital of Kazakhstan is Astana.	(A) True	(B) False
26. The capital of Kyrgyzstan is Bishkek.	(A) True	(B) False
27. The capital of Uzbekistan is Tashkent.	(A) True	(B) False
28. The capital of Turkmenistan is Ashgabat.	(A) True	(B) False
29. The capital of Tajikistan is Dushanbe.	(A) True	(B) False
30. The capital of Georgia is Tbilisi.	(A) True	(B) False
31. The capital of Armenia is Yerevan.	(A) True	(B) False
32. The capital of Azerbaijan is Baku.	(A) True	(B) False
33. The capital of Turkey is Ankara.	(A) True	(B) False
34. The capital of Iran is Tehran.	(A) True	(B) False
35. The capital of Iraq is Baghdad.	(A) True	(B) False
36. The capital of Saudi Arabia is Riyadh.	(A) True	(B) False
37. The capital of Kuwait is Kuwait City.	(A) True	(B) False
38. The capital of Qatar is Doha.	(A) True	(B) False
39. The capital of Oman is Muscat.	(A) True	(B) False
40. The capital of the United Arab Emirates is Abu Dhabi.	(A) True	(B) False
41. The capital of Israel is Jerusalem.	(A) True	(B) False
42. The capital of Jordan is Amman.	(A) True	(B) False
43. The capital of Syria is Damascus.	(A) True	(B) False
44. The capital of Lebanon is Beirut.	(A) True	(B) False
45. The capital of Cyprus is Nicosia.	(A) True	(B) False
46. The capital of Malta is Valletta.	(A) True	(B) False
47. The capital of Greece is Athens.	(A) True	(B) False
48. The capital of Bulgaria is Sofia.	(A) True	(B) False
49. The capital of Romania is Bucharest.	(A) True	(B) False
50. The capital of Hungary is Budapest.	(A) True	(B) False
51. The capital of Poland is Warsaw.	(A) True	(B) False
52. The capital of Czech Republic is Prague.	(A) True	(B) False
53. The capital of Slovakia is Bratislava.	(A) True	(B) False
54. The capital of Austria is Vienna.	(A) True	(B) False
55. The capital of Switzerland is Bern.	(A) True	(B) False
56. The capital of Germany is Berlin.	(A) True	(B) False
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97. The capital of Jordan is Amman.	(A) True	(B) False
98. The capital of Syria is Damascus.	(A) True	(B) False
99. The capital of Lebanon is Beirut.	(A) True	(B) False
100. The capital of Cyprus is Nicosia.	(A) True	(B) False

Section II: Short Answer Questions

Answer all questions.

Public Health Department Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

D. W. Foster, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

W. N. Davies

Public Health Inspectors:

R. O. Hughes	(To June, 1965)
W. C. Griffiths	
W. J. Gwyn	(From November, 1965)

Clerical Staff:

M. Rees - Chief Clerk	
Miss R.H. John	(To January, 1965)
Miss H. Roberts	(From March, 1965)
Miss C. Guard	

Caretaker - Public Abattoir:

R. J. Stroud

Van Driver and Disinfector:

A.H. Seymour

Pest Control Officers:

S. R. Redwood	
W.J. Gardiner	(From June, 1965)

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

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SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS

Population (mid-year 1965), estimated by Registrar General	35,170
Population (Census 1961)	35,494
Area (acres)	8,141
Number of inhabited houses, 1961	10,416
Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1961).	10,923
Rateable Value (1st April, 1965)	£1,042,556
1d Rate product for 1964/65	£4,150

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

LIVE BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
295	265	14	14	588

Rate per 1,000 population: 16.72 (adjusted 17.05)
 Illegitimate live births: 4.5% of total live births

STILL BIRTHS:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	5	-	3	12

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births: 20.00

TOTAL BIRTHS: Number (live and still): 600

TOTAL DEATHS: Males: 253 - Females: 198 - Total: 451 -
 Death rate: 12.82 (adjusted rate: 12.69)

Infant:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	3	-	-	9

Infant deaths per 1,000 live births: 15.31
 Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births: 16.07
 Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births: 1.07

Neo-Natal:

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
6	3	-	-	9

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 15.31

Early Neo-Natal

Legitimate		Illegitimate		Total
M.	F.	M.	F.	
5	2	-	-	7

Rate per 1,000 total live births: 11.90

Perinatal:

Male	Female	Total
9	10	19

Rate per 1,000 live and still births: 31.67

Maternal Mortality: Number of deaths: Nil

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VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT

DURING 1965 and PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Population	Births		Net deaths belonging to the district				
		Number	Rate per 1,000 (crude)	Under one year of age		At all ages		
				Number	Rate per 1,000 births	Number	Rate per 1,000 population	
							Crude	Adjusted
1955	37,980	523	13.8	20	38.2	535	14.1	14.80
1956	37,700	537	14.2	10	18.6	466	12.4	13.35
1957	37,590	585	15.56	17	29.06	527	14.02	15.28
1958	37,550	579	15.42	14	24.18	472	12.57	13.58
1959	37,460	590	15.75	16	27.12	528	14.10	14.38
1960	37,240	561	15.06	22	39.22	515	13.83	14.38
1961	35,480	559	15.76	15	26.83	501	14.12	14.26
1962	35,480	573	16.15	16	27.92	514	14.49	15.07
1963	35,400	625	17.66	18	28.80	495	13.98	14.12
1964	35,160	584	16.61	23	39.38	517	14.70	14.85
1965	35,170	588	16.72	9	15.31	451	12.82	12.69

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY) - VITAL STATISTICS, 1965

		Estimated Pop- ulation 1965	BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT MORTALITY		PERI-NATAL MORTALITY		
			Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 population		Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 population		Deaths under one year	Rate per 1,000 live births	Still births and deaths under one week	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	
				Crude	Adjusted		Crude	Adjusted					
England and Wales		47,762,800	864,000	18.00	-	549,320	11.50	-	16,414	19.00	23,606	26.90	
Administrative County		761,260	13,178	17.31	17.66	9,152	12.02	13.58	274	20.79	402	29.94	
Urban Districts		526,490	9,072	17.23	17.75	6,540	12.42	14.16	203	22.38	295	31.89	
Rural Districts		234,770	4,106	17.49	17.66	2,612	11.13	12.24	71	17.29	107	25.63	
Health Division		Constituent Districts											
Aberdare and		Aberdare Urban	38,900	663	17.04	18.57	597	15.35	15.50	19	28.66	21	31.25
Mountain Ash		Mountain Ash Urban	29,380	486	16.54	16.54	370	12.59	14.98	15	30.86	12	24.34
Caerphilly and		Caerphilly Urban	37,190	768	20.65	20.24	415	11.16	14.06	15	19.53	29	36.66
Gelligaer		Gelligaer Urban	35,070	690	19.67	19.67	416	11.86	15.30	14	20.29	21	29.37
Mid-Glamorgan		Bridgend Urban	15,170	235	15.49	15.95	181	11.93	13.00	6	25.53	6	25.10
		Maesteg Urban	21,510	371	17.25	17.94	258	11.99	14.27	5	13.48	11	29.02
		Ogmore & Garw Urban	20,800	337	16.20	16.69	248	11.92	14.66	10	29.67	11	32.26
		Porthcawl Urban	12,210	221	18.10	20.27	142	11.63	10.12	3	13.57	6	26.79
		Penybont Rural	45,480	946	20.80	19.97	543	11.94	12.18	19	20.08	22	22.92
Neath and		Neath M.B.	30,400	456	15.00	15.60	383	12.60	13.61	13	28.51	13	28.14
District		Neath Rural	40,870	674	16.49	17.15	485	11.87	14.36	15	22.26	24	34.88
Pontypridd and		Llantrisant Rural	28,650	595	20.77	19.73	271	9.46	12.11	10	16.81	18	29.61
Llantrisant		Pontypridd Urban	35,170	588	16.72	17.05	451	12.82	12.69	9	15.31	19	31.67
Port Talbot and		Glyncorrwg Urban	9,510	201	21.14	20.51	112	11.78	17.32	9	44.78	13	61.90
Glyncorrwg		Port Talbot M.B.	51,810	892	17.22	17.05	525	10.13	13.78	20	22.42	26	28.70
South East		Barry M.B.	42,520	762	17.92	18.46	467	10.98	11.97	12	15.75	22	28.35
Glamorgan		Cardiff Rural	53,420	816	15.28	14.82	592	11.08	10.75	11	13.48	17	20.61
		Cowbridge M.B.	1,120	18	16.07	16.23	7	6.25	5.94	-	-	-	-
		Cowbridge Rural	21,580	405	18.77	20.08	160	7.41	12.15	5	12.35	5	12.25
		Penarth Urban	21,750	382	17.56	18.96	271	12.46	11.71	6	15.71	12	30.69
West Glamorgan		Gower Rural	14,500	253	17.45	18.85	158	10.90	10.79	5	19.76	7	27.24
		Llwchwr Urban	25,450	411	16.15	17.28	314	12.34	13.33	8	19.46	13	31.03
		Pontardawe Rural	30,270	417	13.78	15.57	403	13.31	13.58	6	14.39	14	32.63
Rhondda M.B.			98,530	1,591	16.15	16.63	1,383	14.04	16.01	39	24.51	60	36.88

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1965

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	2	-	2
Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm			
Stomach	9	7	16
Lung	11	3	14
Breast	-	4	4
Uterus	-	5	5
Other sites	24	19	43
Vascular lesions of nervous system	41	48	89
Coronary disease, angina	64	31	95
Hypertension with heart disease	3	5	8
Other heart diseases	21	30	51
Other circulatory diseases	9	7	16
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	11	11	22
Bronchitis	26	-	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	7	1	8
Diabetes	1	4	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Congenital malformations	3	-	3
Other defined or ill-defined diseases	11	18	29
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
Other accidents	2	2	4
Homicide and operations of war	1	-	1
Suicide	2	-	2
	<u>253</u>	<u>198</u>	<u>451</u>

INFANT DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1965

Date	Sex	Age	Cause
11/1/65	Male	9 hours	I. (a) Prematurity
29/1/65	Male	3 hours	I. (a) Prematurity
6/2/65	Female	6 hours	I. (a) Prematurity
24/4/65	Female	2 weeks	I. (a) Cerebral softening (b) Subdural haemorrhage (c) Bronchopneumonia II. Immaturity
18/12/65	Female	4 hours	I. (a) Idiopathic respiratory distress syndrome II. Prematurity Pulmonary haemorrhage
19/5/65	Male	1 day	I. (a) Excision of small intestine (b) Congenital stenosis and malrotation of small intestine
13/7/65	Male	4 days	I. (a) Imperforate Anus II. Cleft Palate and Hair Lip
16/4/65	Male	1 week	I. (a) Acute Purulent Meningitis (b) Septicaemia (c) probably due to Pseudomonas Pyocyanea
18/12/65	Male	1 hour	I. (a) Asphyxia Neonatorum (b) Prolonged Labour II. Transverse Lie - Caesarian section

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

(other than Tuberculosis) during 1965

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Total cases notified</u>	<u>Total deaths</u>
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Pneumonia	1	22
Whooping Cough	3	-
Measles	176	-
Dysentery	4	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	-

PUERPERAL PYREXIA REGULATIONS, 1939

There were two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia reported during the year, one from a hospital and the other at home.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

There have been no maternal deaths in the district since 1957. This gratifying result can be attributed to improved care of mothers before, during and after confinement, and reflects credit on the general practitioner, hospital and local authority services. Modern drugs to combat infection have, of course, played a great part in this improvement.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The ambulance service is the responsibility of the Glamorgan County Council, and the depot serving the Pontypridd area is situated at Hawthorn, near Pontypridd. The telephone number is Pontypridd 2522.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOSEPH NEALE
OF THE BOSTON BAR
IN TWO VOLUMES
VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 173, IN THE STRAND.
1824.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME, BY JOSEPH NEALE, OF THE BOSTON BAR, IN TWO VOLUMES. VOL. I.

LONDON: PRINTED BY J. JOHNSON, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 173, IN THE STRAND. 1824.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS

Notified during 1965

Disease	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	6	2	11
Tuberculosis (Non-respiratory)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Measles	5	18	24	31	41	52	4	1	-	-	-	-	176
Dysentery	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	7	18	27	32	42	53	4	2	2	2	6	3	198

The picture of infectious disease shewn in the above table does not shew any significant changes from the general pattern of recent years.

There is a strong case for the revision of the notification requirements. It would, for example, be of great interest to have notification of diseases such as hepatitis and scabies.

LABORATORY WORK AND FACILITIES

The Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, examines and reports upon all pathological specimens submitted from the Pontypridd area. The number of suspected and routine specimens sent by the Public Health Department and by local doctors during 1965 was 109. These included throat and nose swabs, sputa, blood, pus, faeces, cerebro-spinal fluid, etc.

Outfits for the collection of specimens for transmission through the post are kept at the office of the Public Health Department for the use of medical practitioners of the town.

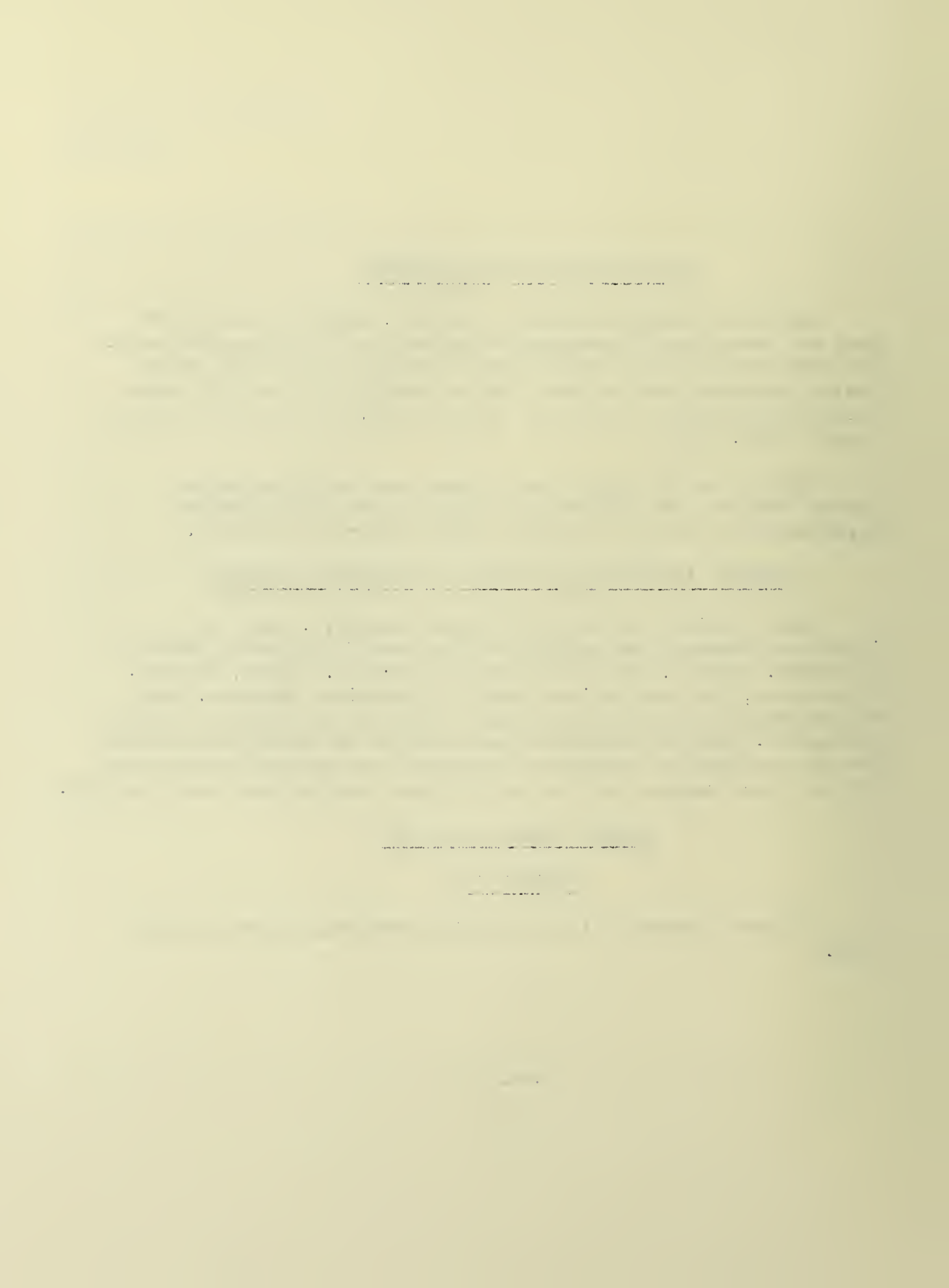
HOSPITAL PROVISION FOR CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Where hospital admission is deemed desirable, cases of infectious diseases are accepted at the Cardiff Isolation Hospital at Canton, Cardiff, and at the Tyntyla Hospital, Pentre, Rhondda. In practice, the more serious types of infectious diseases, such as poliomyelitis and cerebro-spinal meningitis are usually treated at Cardiff. Special facilities also exist at the hospital at Canton for the treatment of tubercular meningitis and miliary tuberculosis, both of which require skilled and prolonged nursing care and attention.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

SECTION 172

The Local Authority took no action under this section during 1965.



TUBERCULOSIS - NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1965

	New cases					Deaths				
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-45 years	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
45-65 years	6	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	2
Over 65 years	2	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	10	1	1	-	12	2	-	-	1	3

TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Respiratory	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.22	0.22	0.03
Non-respiratory	0.03	Nil	Nil	0.07	Nil	Nil
All forms of Tuberculosis	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.22	0.03

TUBERCULOSIS, 1965

The following information has been kindly supplied by Doctor J.V.Williams in respect of Pontypridd and Rhondda areas which form the district under his control:-

In comparison with last year the figures shew an increase of 2.

	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Respiratory	61	60
Non-respiratory	3	6

As in previous years the older age groups are particularly affected in both men and women.

759 contacts were examined, of which one was found definitely to have tuberculosis.

The dramatic reduction in the number of new cases of Tubercle since antibiotics became generally available is seen in the following figures:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of diagnosed cases of T.B.</u>
1951	321
1952	264
1953	300
1954	195
1955	286
1956	189
1957	143
1958	127
1959	132
1960	109
1961	127
1962	91
1963	57
1964	64
1965	66

The main non-tuberculous conditions seen at the Chest Clinic, such as Bronchial Carcinoma, Bronchitis, Pneumonitis, Pneumoconiosis and Heart conditions, shew little variation.

Again it should be stressed that intensive propaganda regarding the dangers of smoking is needed, particularly in the final years of the children's school life.

VACCINATION WITH B.C.G.

Vaccination of school leavers is carried out by the School Health Service, and the following table shews the work done in this field during the year:-

Number of parental consents requested	552
Number of accepted B.C.G. vaccination	376
Number of Mantoux tested	350
* Number positive	112
Number negative	203
Number vaccinated	202

* Of this number, 57 shewed a positive result through previous vaccination.

These figures relate to children attending schools in the Pontypridd area only.

The vaccination of contacts of Tuberculosis is the responsibility of the Chest Clinic.

CANCER

Deaths from Cancer (all forms) in the Pontypridd area recorded during 1965 were as follows:-

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
44	38	82

The above figures, constituting a death rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population, shew an increase of 19 on those of last year, when the total reached 63. The number of deaths from lung cancer in 1965 was 14, one more than in 1964; this type of cancer, which is almost entirely preventable, now kills many more people than tuberculosis.

INFANT WELFARE

Infant Welfare Centres in Pontypridd are administered by the Glamorgan County Council.

The following Clinics hold weekly sessions:-

Pontypridd ...	...	...	...	...	Central Clinic, Park
Treforest ...	...	...	...	...	Saron Chapel Vestry
Rhydyfelin ...	...	...	...	...	Clinic, Ash Square
Hopkinstown ..	...	...	...	...	Hall, Foundry Road
Graig ...	...	...	...	...	St. John's Church Vestry
Glyncoch ...	...	...	...	...	Clinic, Glyncoch

In addition, a fortnightly session is held at:-

Pontshonnorton	Merthyr Road Clinic
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POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The National scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis began in 1956 under the control of the respective County Medical Officers.

In my capacity as Divisional Medical Officer, I am able to supply the following figures shewing the progress in the Pontypridd and Llantrisant Health Division during 1965:-

	Number of persons who have received three doses of oral vaccine	Number of persons who have received a reinforcing dose of oral vaccine
Children born in 1965	114	-
Children born in 1964	644	-
Children born in 1963	234	-
Children born in 1962	111	-
Children born during 1958 and 1961	151	830
Others under 16 years	28	35
Others over 16	34	3
TOTAL	1,316	868

HOUSING

In the post war period 1,949 houses have been erected by the Council. During 1965, 182 houses have been completed and occupied; work is proceeding on the following dwellings:-

Glyncoch	-	3 bedroom houses	4
Graig-yr-Helfa	-	1 bedroom flats	12
		2 bedroom houses	28
		3 bedroom houses	18
Morien Crescent	-	1 bedroom flats	12
Glyntaff Farm	-	3 bedroom houses	305
		2 bedroom dwellings	161
		1 bedroom flats	72
		Aged persons flatlets ...	30
Duffryn Road	-	Aged persons flatlets ...	25
		and Warden's Maisonette	
TOTAL			<u>667</u>

In addition private enterprise has accounted for the following new dwellings during the year:-

Completed	77
Commenced	115
<hr/>	
TOTAL	192

COUNCIL HOUSES

Particulars of the dwelling houses owned by the Pontypridd Urban District Council at the end of 1965 are set out as follows:-

Consolidated Housing Scheme	2,555
Ynys Terrace	28
Gwernygerwn	11

Taken over by Council:

(a) Small Dwelling Acquisition Acts, 1899-1923 and Housing Act, 1923-1925	23
(b) 19,20 and 22 Stow Hill	3
(c) 16 Broadway	1
(d) Bridge Street/Morgan Street	4
(e) Rickard Street	1
<hr/>	
TOTAL	2,626

SLUM CLEARANCE

Administrative procedure on the list of houses accepted for action by the Council late in 1964 was completed early in the year and the occupiers rehoused during 1965. Subsequently action was completed on nine individual unfit premises.

RENT ACT, 1957

Two applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the above Act and were granted. No applications were received for cancellation of existing Certificates.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

At January, 1965, 16 distributors and 13 dairies (other than dairy farms) were listed in the authority's registers.

Under Regulation 8 of the above Regulations, a distributor is required to be registered only with the local authority in whose area the premises from which the milk is distributed are situated.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following licences were granted for 1965:-

Dealer - T.T.Milk	16
Pasteurised	16
Sterilised	14

These Regulations, which came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, provide that a dealer's licence authorises the sale of milk outside as well as inside the area of the licensing authority. The issue of supplementary dealers' licences was therefore discontinued after 1960.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order, 1954

Under the above Order, Pontypridd is included in a Specified Area, wherein it is illegal to sell by retail for human consumption milk other than specially designated milk.

MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

No samples were submitted during the year, but arrangements were made with the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, for the sampling to begin in 1966.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following is a summary of examinations carried out during the year 1965; all samples being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff:

<u>Graded Milk</u>	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised T.T.	1	-
Pasteurised	38	1

ICE-CREAM PREMISES

At 31st December, 1965, there were 217 registered ice-cream retailers in this town. Of these, probably only six manufacture their own ice-cream, the majority preferring to purchase the ice-cream, ready made, in hygienic containers, and maintaining it at the required temperature in refrigerators provided by the wholesaler.

These premises are regularly inspected by the Food Inspectors.

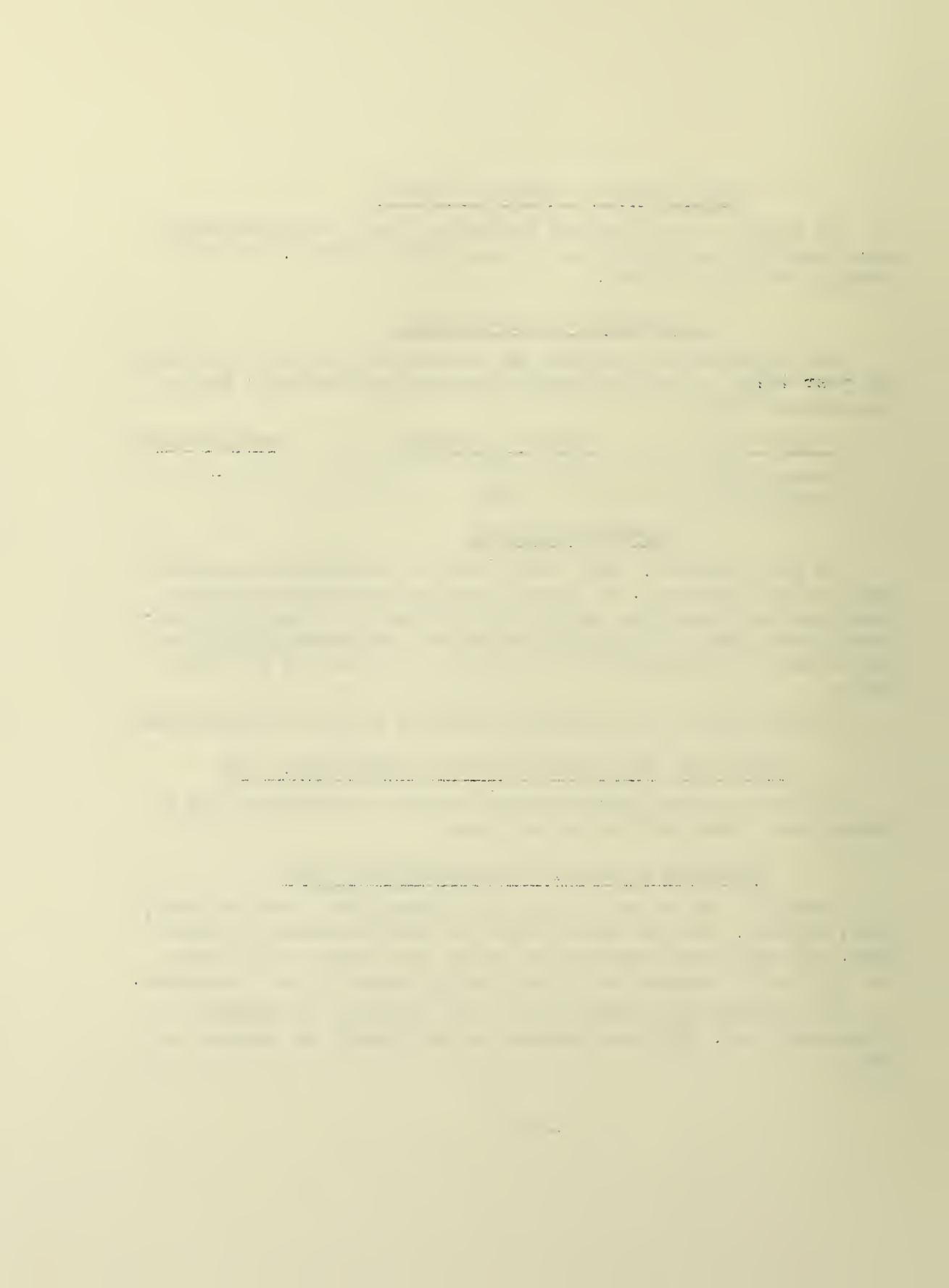
THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in Pontypridd and no samples were submitted during the year.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954

Section 1 of the Act is applicable within the area to sheep, ewes, wethers, rams and lambs, and with the exception of Kosher meat, all cattle are humanely killed by the captive bolt pistol, and the smaller animals are electrically stunned before slaughter.

11 licences under Section 3 of the Slaughter of Animals (Amendment) Act, 1954 were granted by the Council to operate for 1965.



INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following are particulars for 1965 of the number of animals slaughtered and examined at the Abattoir:-

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers & Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
473	1,922	263	15,482	5,300	23,446

The total number of visits paid to the Abattoir, Markets and Shops by the Public Health Inspectors for the purposes of inspection of meat and other foods was as follows:

Visits and revisits made to the Public Abattoir by the Public Health Inspectors	692
Visits made to other premises under Public Health (Meat) Regulations), 1924 and Food and Drugs Act, 1955	338
	<u>1,030</u>

Summary of unsound meat and other foods surrendered and destroyed during the year ended 31st December, 1965:

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts</u>	<u>qrs</u>	<u>lbs</u>
Public Abattoir (Meat - Tuberculosis)	-	3	2	16
Public Abattoir (Meat - other diseases)	7	4	-	21
Meat - other than Abattoir	-	14	3	11
Public Markets and Shops (other foods)	6	7	1	20
	<u>14</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>12</u>

CONDEMNED MEAT AND OFFAL

In accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Food to the effect that Local Authorities should control the disposal of condemned meat and offal from their Abattoirs, the Council has assumed this responsibility. Periodically, approved contractors are invited to quote for the **purchase** of these materials and the Council accepts the most favourable offer, consistent with facilities to collect on agreed days. All proceeds are refunded to the owners of the animals concerned.

The following tables shew the percentage figures for the year ended 31st December, 1965 of those carcasses affected with:

- (1) Tuberculosis
- (2) Diseases other than Tuberculosis
- (3) Cysticercus Bovis

Number inspected:

<u>Cows</u>	<u>Heifers & Steers</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
479	1,922	263	15,482	5,300	23,446

(1) Tuberculosis:

	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Beasts</u>
Carcases	1	-
Parts	29	2
Percentage	0.6%	0.08%

(2) All diseases other than Tuberculosis:

	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Carcases	2	3	31	3
Parts	-	162	857	234
Percentage	0.8%	6.8%	5.7%	4.5%

(3) Cysticercus Bovis:

- N I L -

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The Pontypridd Council administers the above Act in this area and the Authority's Public Health Inspectors are appointed sampling officers. Dr. L.E.Coles, B.Pharm.Ph.D., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., the County Analyst, was the Public Analyst appointed to act for this district for the period under review.

In the course of the **year 1965**, the wide range of samples (formal and informal) detailed **below** were submitted to and reported upon by the Analyst:-

Sample	Genuine	Non-genuine
Apples	3	
Apricots, canned	2	
Baking Powder	1	
Beer	8	
Butter	3	
Chicken in jelly, canned	1	
Coffee and chicory essence	1	
Cooking fat	1	
Crab, dressed	1	
Custard powder	1	
Curry powder	1	
Drugs and medicinal preparations	26	
Fish paste	1	
Flour, self-raising	1	
Gin	1	
Ice-cream	1	
Jam	5	
Lard	2	
Margarine	5	
Milk	83	4
Orange drink	1	
Peaches, canned	1	
Peanut butter	1	
Pears	2	
Rum	1	
Salmon spread	1	
Sandwich mix, lemon	1	
Sausages, beef	10	1
Sausages, pork	3	
Shandy, canned	1	
Steak, casserole, canned	1	1
Table jelly	5	
Tea	2	
Vinegar, malt	1	
Whiskey	4	
	183	6

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
JANUARY 1964

TO THE HONORABLE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT	
1. TITLE	STUDY OF THE REACTION OF HYDROGEN PEROXIDE WITH VARIOUS METAL IONS IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION
2. AUTHOR	JOHN DOE
3. DATE	1964
4. ABSTRACT	This report describes the results of a study of the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metal ions in aqueous solution. The reaction was found to be catalyzed by the presence of certain metal ions, and the rate of reaction was found to be dependent on the concentration of the metal ions and the concentration of the hydrogen peroxide. The results of the study are presented in the following tables.
5. TABLES	TABLE I Rate of reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metal ions in aqueous solution. The rate of reaction was measured by the change in the concentration of the hydrogen peroxide over time. The results are shown in the following table.
6. REFERENCES	1. J. Doe, J. Chem. Phys., 32, 123 (1960). 2. J. Doe, J. Chem. Phys., 33, 456 (1961). 3. J. Doe, J. Chem. Phys., 34, 789 (1962).
7. COMMENTS	The results of this study are in good agreement with the results of previous studies. The reaction of hydrogen peroxide with various metal ions in aqueous solution is a complex process, and further study is needed to elucidate the mechanism of the reaction.

The average composition of milk samples for 1965 was 3.7% milk fat and 8.57% solids non-fat, compared with the standard laid down in the milk regulations of 3% milk fat and 8.5% solids non-fat.

Following are the details of the sub-standard foods:-

P14	Formal - Beef Sausage	-	Contained 46.4% meat
P16	Formal - Casserole Steak	-	Contained 65% meat and was incorrectly labelled
P74	Formal - Milk	-	3% deficient in fat
P75	Formal - Milk	-	9% deficient in fat
P76	Formal - Milk	-	22% deficient in fat
114P	Informal - Milk	-	4% deficient in fat

In respect of the deficiencies the following observations are made:-

P14	As there was no standard for meat content and in view of the discussions which were then proceeding on the possibility of a standard, no proceedings were taken.
P16	In accordance with Section 109(3) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Ministry were informed and on their recommendation the wholesalers were advised. They later recalled all supplies.
P74)	
P75)	In each of these cases the average fat content of the morning
P76)	and evening milks was satisfactory.
114P)	

DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

Consignments of food which have been condemned by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption are surrendered, stained where practicable, and dispatched to the Council's controlled tip. The tip is regularly inspected and during the warmer weather it is regularly sprayed with insecticide to minimise fly nuisance.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Following are details of the food premises subject to the above Regulations grouped in categories of trade carried on:-

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Butchers	22	22	22	22
Bakeries and Shops	8	8	8	8
Cafes and Restaurants	25	25	23	23
Confectioners	11	11	3	3
Chemists	8	8	8	8
Fried Fish and Chips	14	14	14	14
Grocers and General Provisions	129	129	53	53
Greengrocers/ Fruiterers	9	9	3	3
Cooked Meat/ Food Factories	7	7	7	7
Wholesale Confectioners	4	4	4	4
Confectionery Warehouse	1	1	1	1
Wholesale Butchers	1	1	1	1
Wholesale Grocers	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Canteens	5	5	5	5
Hospital Kitchens	2	2	2	2
Licensed Premises- Public houses, Clubs, Off Licences	60	60	60	60

Date		Description		Amount	
1890	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1891	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1892	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	
1893	Jan 1	Balance		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply

The Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board provides an ample and constant service of pure water to all houses and premises with the exception of a few scattered cottages and farmhouses on the borders of the Urban area.

All the water is treated by modern methods of chlorination and filtration, and it is possible to maintain, in all parts of the district, a reasonable supply even during periods of drought.

Bacteriological and chemical sampling of the water ~~is~~ carried out at all stages of its collection, treatment and distribution, and they are in the main submitted by the Board. "Spot" samples are taken periodically by the Public Health Inspectors.

The number of samples so dealt with during the year 1965 was:-

(a) Bacteriological:

Raw Water	7
Treated water going into supply	40

(b) Chemical:

Raw Water	5
Treated water going into supply	10

Reports on the above samples of treated water were satisfactory. The raw water was also of adequate purity.

The soft upland surface water, some 3,000,000 gallons a day, is treated at the Works with lime or chalk raising the pH figure to 7.5 and then filtered and finally chlorinated and there is no action on lead. Additional supplies are obtained from the Taf Fechan Water Board, approximately 800,000 gallons, and 220,000 from springs each day.

There are no stand-pipes in use within the Pontypridd area.

Miscellaneous samples were taken from mountain springs and streams; some were reported to be unsatisfactory in varying degrees and appropriate action was taken.

Samples of Trading Estate water are taken regularly from premises on the Estate which lie within the Urban area.

The following statistics of the local rainfall for the year 1965 have been provided by the Joint Water Board. The rainfall was registered at Lanwood Reservoir, Pontypridd.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Inches</u>
January	9.29
February	0.07
March	4.07
April	3.81
May	4.19
June	6.66
July	6.92
August	4.16
September	5.26
October	2.57
November	4.76
December	18.94
	<u>70.70</u>

The average rainfall recorded at the above station for the past 50 years is 61.31.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

A complete water-carriage system of sewerage, seventeen miles in length, controlled by the Ystradyfodwg and Pontypridd Main Sewerage Board, extends from the Rhondda area to the outfall in the Bristol Channel to the east of Cardiff in the Pengam Moors area.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Summary of inspections and revisits in the course of routine work and "on complaint" during the year ended 31st December, 1965:

Public Health Acts:

First Visits	665
Revisits	873
Bakehouses	2
Factories	21
Public Abattoir	692
Market and Shops	338
Cafes	4
Disinfestation	47
Schools	3
Miscellaneous	673
Rodent Control	42
Infectious Diseases	5
Dairies	4
Refuse Dumping	31
Slum Clearance	97
O.S.R. Visits	58
Cinemas	3
	<hr/>
	3,558
	<hr/>

Sampling:

Milk	126
Water	30
Other foods	62
Drugs	26
Beers and Spirits	14

Notices Served:

Informal	96
Formal	63

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

In the course of the year 5 prosecutions were instituted by the Public Health Inspectors as a result of non-compliance with the requirements of statutory notices served under the Act.

In all cases work had been completed at the date of the hearings and the cases were withdrawn on payment of costs.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The Public Health Inspectors paid 21 visits to factories during the year.

Generally all the factories were found to be in a satisfactory condition and in no instance was it necessary to take legal action for the contravention of any of the provisions of the above Act.

CREMATORIUM

The following particulars have been supplied by the Clerk of the Board:-

Cremations for the year 1964	1,910
Cremations for the year 1965	1,989

The cremations in 1965 shew an increase of 79 compared with 1964.

It is interesting to note that by the end of 1965, cremations carried out in Pontypridd totalled 38,566.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

The above Act, which came into operation on 29th August, 1960 confers on local authorities effective powers for controlling caravan sites by strengthening the powers of planning authorities and introducing a new licensing system.

One site only is established in this area.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses established in the Urban area.

SCAVENGING

The collection of refuse and waste material during 1965 amounted to approximately 14,000 tons, an average of 55 tons per working day. Disposal is effected by controlled tipping on a site at Llandraw - an angledozer being used to spread the refuse and cover it down with inert material.

RODENT CONTROL

Two men are engaged full time to deal with day-to-day complaints and routine duties of rodent infestation.

The following tables give a summary of action during 1965:

<u>Number of premises treated</u>			
<u>Rats</u>			<u>Mice</u>
29	Business Premises		4
806	Others		29
<u>835</u>			<u>33</u>

The Department also deals with business premises on contract.

The sewers in the area were treated in June and July, 1965. The bait and poison was bread mash and arsenious oxide.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

The methods employed in this locality for dealing with verminous premises have been outlined in previous reports. The number of premises dealt with during the year under review was as follows:

Council	22
Other dwelling houses	12
Other premises	10
	<u>44</u>

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The following offensive trade is established in the district:

Rag Storage and Sorting 3

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOL

Pontypridd possesses a municipal open-air swimming bath and paddling pool situated in the Ynysangharad Park. The adult bath holds 460,000 gallons and the juvenile pool 180,000 gallons.

Water is supplied from the town mains, and is treated by a large capacity filtration and purification plant by chemical precipitation, filtration, aeration and finally chlorination by a break-point chlorination plant with a chlorine residual recorder. The juvenile pool is connected to the filtration plant of the adult swimming bath. The turnover period for both pools is eight hours.

14 samples of bath water were taken on 7 occasions for bacteriological examination and all were reported to be satisfactory.

The standard of water purity to be aimed at in a swimming bath is equivalent to that for drinking water. It will be appreciated that such a standard is a very high one particularly during periods when very large numbers of people make use of the baths. It is particularly gratifying, therefore, to find that in every case, the samples taken were reported to be satisfactory. However, overcrowding must be avoided and there must be supervision, in particular of the very young toddlers using the paddling pool.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishments at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on, and in considering the granting of a licence, the authority must have regard to the adequacy of arrangements for the care of the animals including protection against fire and other emergencies, and the prevention and control of infectious and contagious diseases.

Under Section 2, a local authority may authorise any of its officers to inspect any premises in respect of which a licence has been granted and this authority was given to the Medical Officer of Health and the three Public Health Inspectors.

No applications under this Act have in fact been received.

CO-OPERATION WITH VOLUNTARY BODIES

The following extract is taken from the Annual Report of the Pontypridd Branch of the N.S.P.C.C. which also covers Aberdare and Llantrisant areas.

"During the year Inspector Rees dealt with the welfare of 400 local children who were concerned in the 140 cases reported to him all of which were concluded by warning or advising the parents. Wherever it is humanly possible the greatest efforts are made to conclude cases by making parents realise their responsibilities and ensuring that they make a good home for their children. Unfortunately, however, there are nearly always some cases, usually very few indeed, where it is not possible and Court action is the only resort if the welfare of the children is to be ensured. Such action did not have to be taken in the Branch during the year.

Co-operation has been mentioned as being one of the weapons with which the problems of child neglect and cruelty are combatted. It is, therefore, very pleasing to report that the co-operation of the general public, the majority of whom are alive to the Society's problems and who reported 72 cases for the Inspector's attention, has again been received. The Society receives, too, such regular and excellent co-operation from the Police, School and other Officials that there is a danger that it may be thought it is taken for granted, but this is not so, and these good friends are thanked sincerely for their assistance in reporting cases. The Police reported 13 cases last year, and School and other Officials 53.

The Inspector detected two cases.

Of the cases dealt with 59 concerned Neglect, 27 Assault and ill-treatment, five Beyond Control, and four of Moral Danger. The Inspector reiterates that it is far better in most cases that a child's parents be helped to improve their standards and bring up their child properly than arrange for it to be sent to a Children's Home, however well such a Home may be run.

An extremely important and large part of the Inspector's work, too, consisted of helping and advising parents who come to him quite voluntarily in the hope that he will be able to help them overcome worries that have arisen in regard to their children. The Inspector was able to assist in 45 instances last year and he will be very willing at any time to be of service to any other parents who may be concerned about the well-being of their children.

In carrying out his duties the Inspector paid 1,066 supervision and miscellaneous visits in connection with cases and made two enquiries for Inspectors from other Branches."

Mr. Rees expresses his appreciation of the help given him by my Department and I acknowledge his assistance on many occasions.

THE HISTORY OF THE

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FIFTY YEARS AGO

In his report for the year 1915 the Medical Officer of Health drew the Council's attention to the usefulness of their Health Visitor in giving advice on child care. However, the Health Visitor in question was apparently only devoting one quarter of her time to these duties, and the Medical Officer of Health did not recommend the Council to seek a full time Health Visitor as "all qualified nurses are now required for military purposes to nurse the daily increasing number of wounded soldiers."

This opinion contrasts strongly with the provisions made for safeguarding the health of the civilian population during the second world war, when it was rightly realised that home-front health and morale was a primary consideration.

The number of deaths due to accidents during 1915 is given as twenty three, a surprisingly high figure - no doubt attributable to poor working conditions, and primitive treatment of injuries.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF
THE YEAR 1965

FOR THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PONTYPRIDD IN THE COUNTY OF GLAMORGAN

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961
Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of	
			Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	58	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	175	21	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	2	-	-	-
TOTAL	235	21	2	-

1

Table 1. Continued

[illegible]

Factories Act, 1961 (Cont'd)

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanli- ness (S.1)	-	-	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ven- tilation (S.4)	-	-	-	2	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	-	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	4	-



Factories Act, 1961 (Cont'd)

Part VIII of the Act (Sections 133 and 134)

OUTWORK

Nature of Work (1)	No. of outworkers in August list re- quired by Section 133 (1) (c) (2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sen- ding lists to the Council (3)	No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prose- cutions (7)
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	31	-	-	-	-	-

Signature: _____

D. W. Finter
Medical Officer of Health

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